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54 Photolmageable compositions.

57 A photoimageable composition for forming a solder mask has a photopolymerizable acrylate chemical system which renders exposed portions insoluble to alkaline aqueous developers and an epoxy chemical system which hardens the composition after exposure and development. The acrylate chemical system comprises acrylate monomers, epoxy-acrylate oligomers and a photoinitiator. The epoxy chemical system comprises an epoxy resin and a curative therefore. The composition further comprises a cross-linking agent which is reactive with hydroxyl groups of the acrylate and epoxy chemical systems.

**EP 0 403 170 A2**

## PHOTOIMAGEABLE COMPOSITIONS

The present invention is directed to compositions which may be applied as a layer on a substrate, photoimaged, developed and cured to form a patterned, permanent layer, suitable as a solder mask for a printed circuit board or the like.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Solder masks are patterned films or layers which are designed to permanently overlie the printed circuitry on a printed circuit board. Patterned open areas of a solder mask selectively permit solder to adhere to metal of the printed board. The solder mask also protects the circuitry against short-circuiting.

Because solder masks are designed to provide a permanent layer, hardness and durability of the layer are considered important features of a solder mask composition. Generally, the solder mask is the outer layer of the printed circuit board; thus, appearance is also importance.

Photoimageable compositions may be applied to a printed circuit board by a variety of methods, such as screen printing, electrostatic spray coating, curtain coating or as a layer or laminate of a dry film. It is therefore desirable that a photoimageable composition be applicable to a printed circuit board in a variety of application methods.

It is a general object of the present invention to provide an improved photoimageable composition which may be applied to a printed circuit board, photoimaged, developed with an alkaline aqueous developer and cured to form a hard, permanent solder mask.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with the present invention there is provided a composition which may be applied as a layer to a printed circuit board by a variety of methods, exposed to patterned actinic radiation to insolubilize exposed portions of the layer, developed in alkaline aqueous solution to remove unexposed portions of the layer, and cured to harden the remaining portions of the layer into a hard, permanent mask. The photoimageable composition comprises (a) between about 10 and about 40 wt. percent acrylic monomers, (b) between about 3 and about 15 wt. percent photo initiator, (c) between about 5 and about 35 wt percent epoxy-acrylate oligomers, (d) between about 20 and about 80 wt. percent epoxy resins (e) between about 0.1 and about 10 wt percent of an acidic curative for the epoxy resin and, optionally, but highly preferably, (f) between about 2 and about 15 wt. percent of a cross-linking agent.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF CERTAIN PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The photoimageable compositions according to the present invention each contains at least the following components: (a) acrylic monomers, (b) photoinitiator(s), (c) epoxy-acrylate oligomers, (d) epoxy resins, and (e) an acidic curative for the epoxy resins. Generally the photoimageable composition also includes (f) a cross-linking agent such as a melamine-formaldehyde resin or a blocked multifunctional isocyanate. These components (a)-(f) are selected to be mutually miscible in an organic solvent so that when they are mixed together in an organic solvent, these components form a clear homogeneous solution. Upon evaporation of the organic solvent, components (a)-(f) are mutually compatible so as to form a homogeneous dried composition. Herein, unless otherwise stated, all percentages are by weight and are calculated relative to the total weight of components (a)-(f). The amounts of any additional ingredients, such as fillers, solvents, etc. are calculated relative to the sum of the weights of (a)-(f). The homogeneous dried composition of (a)-(f) is soluble in alkaline aqueous solution, whereby the photoimageable composition as a layer on a printed circuit board is developable with alkaline aqueous solution.

The composition according to the present invention includes an acrylic chemical system by which the composition is photopolymerized and an epoxy chemical system which is curable to harden the composition after exposure and development. The two chemical systems, however, are not exclusive of each other

and components of the two chemical systems are believed to interact chemically with each other. This is especially true when the composition includes a cross-linking agent (f).

The acrylic system includes the acrylic monomers (a), the epoxy-acrylate oligomer (c) and the photoinitiator (b). The epoxy system includes the epoxy resin (d) and the acidic curative (e) therefor. If a cross-linking agent (f) is used, it is selective to be reactive with free hydroxyl groups of components of both the acrylic and epoxy systems.

The monomers are selected from a variety of esters of acrylic acids, such as methyl acrylate, methyl methacrylate, hydroxy ethyl acrylate, butyl methacrylate, octyl acrylate, 2-ethoxy ethyl methacrylate, t-butyl acrylate, 1,5-pentanediol diacrylate, N,N-diethylaminoethyl acrylate, ethylene glycol diacrylate, 1,4-butanediol diacrylate, diethylene glycol diacrylate, hexamethylene glycol diacrylate, 1,3-propanediol diacrylate, decamethylene glycol diacrylate, decamethylene glycol dimethacrylate, 1,4-cyclohexanediol diacrylate, 2,2-dimethylol propane diacrylate, glycerol diacrylate, tripropylene glycol diacrylate, glycerol triacrylate, trimethylolpropane triacrylate, pentaerythritol triacrylate, 2,2-di(p-hydroxy-phenyl)-propane diacrylate, pentaerythritol tetracrylate, 2,2-di(p-hydroxyphenyl)-propane dimethacrylate, triethylene glycol diacrylate, polyoxyethyl-2-2-di(p-hydroxyphenyl)-propane dimethacrylate, triethylene glycol dimethacrylate, polyoxypropyltrimethylol propane triacrylate, ethylene glycol dimethacrylate, butylene glycol dimethacrylate, 1,3-propanediol dimethacrylate, butylene glycol dimethacrylate, 1,3-propanediol dimethacrylate, 1,2,4-butanetriol trimethacrylate, 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol dimethacrylate, pentaerythritol trimethacrylate, 1-phenyl ethylene-1,2-dimethacrylate, pentaerythritol tetramethacrylate, trimethylol propane trimethacrylate, 1,5-pentanediol dimethacrylate, and 1,4-benzenediol dimethacrylate. The acrylic monomers (a) typically comprise between 10 and about 40 wt. percent of components (a)-(f). Lower levels may be insufficient to insolubilize the portions of the photoimageable composition layer that have been exposed to actinic radiation. Higher levels of acrylic monomers may result in a solder mask which is too soft for many applications.

By epoxy-acrylate oligomer (c) is meant, herein, an oligomer formed from an epoxy backbone which is reacted with acrylic acids so that at least about 90% of the epoxy groups are esterified with the acrylic acids. Acrylic acids, such as those used in the acrylic (ester) monomers described above are suitable for this purpose. In reaction of the acrylic groups with the epoxy groups of the epoxy oligomer, the acid molecules each forms an ester bond with the oligomer backbone and a hydroxyl group is formed on the vicinal carbon atom. Because substantially all of the epoxy groups are reacted with acrylic acid moieties, the epoxy-acrylate oligomer functions primarily as an acrylate, the acrylate moieties of the oligomer polymerizing along with the acrylic monomers during the photoinitiated reaction which renders exposed portions of the photoimageable composition layer insoluble to aqueous alkaline solution. The substantial hydroxyl functionality provides the basis for cross-linking with the cross-linking agent (f), if such a cross-linking agent (f) is used.

Preferred epoxy-acrylate oligomers are diacrylate (or methacrylate) esters of bisphenol A type resins. These oligomers are developed to combine good UV/EB cure response along with the chemical resistance and durability of the epoxy resins. The epoxy-acrylate oligomers are derived from bisphenol A resins having a functionality of two so they also have a functionality of two.

The synthesis of polyfunctional acrylate resins and other unsaturated esters from the corresponding epoxy derivatives is described in the following U.S. patents: 3,256,226; 3,317,465; 3,345,401; 3,373,221; 3,377,406; 3,432,478; 3,548,030; 3,564,074; 3,634,542 and 3,637,618.

The epoxy-acrylate oligomer generally comprises between about 5 and about 25 wt. percent of the total weight of components (a)-(f), preferably between about 12 and 18 wt. percent. Epoxy-acrylate oligomers used in the photoimageable composition preferably have molecular weights of between about 500-2000.

Also required in conjunction with the polymerizable acrylate substance is a chemical initiator system which generates free radicals in the presence of actinic radiation and thereby causes the polymerization of the acrylic substances. Polymerization of acrylic monomers and acrylic moieties of the epoxy-acrylate oligomers into a three-dimensional structure insolubilizes the photoimageable composition. The choice of the photosensitive, free radical-generating initiator system is not considered to be critical to the practice of the present invention, and a wide variety of such compounds may be successfully utilized in the practice of this invention. Examples of chemical photoinitiator systems include benzophenone, benzoin ether, benzil ketals and acetophenone and its derivatives. Other suitable initiator systems are described, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 3,469,982, 4,451,523 and 4,358,477, the teachings of which are incorporated herein by reference. The amount of photoinitiator employed may vary over a wide range, depending upon the polymerizable acrylic substances, the particular photoinitiator system and the desired time of development. Generally, the photoinitiator chemical system comprises between about 3 and about 15 wt. percent of the total weight of components (a)-(f).

The material which imparts the excellent hardness and durability to the film or layer after development and final curing is the epoxy resin or mixture of epoxy resins. The epoxy resin or resins comprise between about 20 and about 80 percent by weight (preferably between about 30 and about 60 wt. percent) of the total weight of components (a)-(f). At high temperatures and/or in the presence of a catalyst, the epoxy groups of the resin molecules open and react with other materials present. Primarily the epoxy resin molecules react with the acidic curative (e); however, to a certain extent, the epoxy molecules react during final curing with the cross-linking agent (f), and perhaps also with the photopolymerized acrylic material and any remaining unpolymerized acrylate monomers or moieties. Preferably the epoxy resin or mixture of resins is solid at about room temperature. The photoimageable composition can be applied as a liquid film to the substrate after dissolving the solid epoxy resin in the solvent-based mixture first.

A wide variety of epoxy resins are suitable for use in accordance with the present invention. Typically, epoxies of the Bisphenol A and Novalac type are used. Other suitable epoxy resins are described, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 4,092,443, the teachings of which are incorporated herein by reference. Cycloaliphatic epoxides, such as those sold under the trade names Cyanacure UVR-6100 and UVR-6110 by Union Carbide, Danbury, CT are also useful. Epoxy resins used in accordance with the invention preferably have epoxide equivalents of between 200 and about 700.

The photoimageable composition according to this invention is intended to be hardened to form a permanent photomask. Hardening is primarily attributed to the curing of the epoxy resin. To promote sufficiently rapid curing of the epoxy resin, the photoimageable composition of the present invention employs an acidic curative. Acidic cure catalysts include not only substances which have free carboxyl groups, but also chemicals such as anhydrides, which may produce free carboxyl groups. In fact, for many applications of the present invention, an anhydride, e.g., an anhydride of a multifunctional carboxylic acid is the preferred curative. Other useful catalysts are those having a blocked carboxylic group, which becomes deblocked at a threshold temperature. Epoxy cure catalysts are generally used at levels of from about 0.1 to about 10 wt. percent of the total weight of components (a)-(f).

Although photoimageable compositions in accordance with the present invention do not necessarily require an additional cross-linking agent, a cross-linking agent (f) is highly desirable. A cross-linking agent is particularly useful in connecting the acrylate chemical system and the epoxy chemical system in a single interconnected network in the final solder mask layer. Free hydroxyl groups, e.g., on the epoxy resins and the epoxy-acrylate oligomers, generally provide the basis for such cross-linking. The cross-linking agent (f) is typically used at a level of at least about 2 wt. percent, 3-5 wt. percent being preferred.

In accordance with one aspect of the invention, the cross-linking agent is a melamine-formaldehyde resin. A melamine-formaldehyde resin is particularly useful if the epoxy curative is an anhydride. During initial application of the photoimageable composition as a layer, it is believed that the melamine-formaldehyde resin reacts to some extent with the anhydride. This opens the anhydride, providing carboxyl functionality for subsequent epoxy curing. This initial reaction also has a surface drying effect. Melamine-formaldehyde resin acts to cross-link through free hydroxyl groups. Preferred melamine-formaldehyde resins have methylated melamine moieties.

In accordance with another aspect of the invention, a blocked, multifunctional isocyanate may be used as the cross-linking agent. The blocked isocyanate is selected to deblock generally at the cure temperature of the epoxy resin. An example of a suitable blocked isocyanate is  $\epsilon$ -caprolactam-blocked isophorone. If a blocked isocyanate is the cross-linking agent and an anhydride is the curative, some preheating of the photoimageable composition at a time prior to cure is desirable. Such preheating opens anhydride species, providing the acid functionality needed to promote curing of the epoxy resin.

The components of the photoimageable composition are selected to be soluble in a common solvent to form a single-phase liquid composition. The liquid photoimageable composition may be applied to a substrate by a variety of application methods, including screen printing, curtain coating, roller coating and extrusion coating. Each application method has its own particularities, and photoimageable compositions in accordance with this invention may be formulated in accordance with the particular requirements of the particular method of application.

Components (a)-(f) are selected such that a homogeneous dried composition of these is soluble in alkaline aqueous solution, whereby a layer of the photoimageable composition may be developed in alkaline aqueous solution, e.g., 1% sodium carbonate.

A mixture of components (a)-(f) is typically too viscous to be easily applied as a layer; accordingly, it is generally the practice to dilute the components (a)-(f) with an organic solvent. Typically, solvent is used at a level of 10-60 wt. percent relative to components (a)-(f), but this will vary depending upon the means of application. For screen printing, solvent is generally used at 10-20%; for electrostatic spray coating, at 20-60%; for curtain coating generally at 40-50%; and for application as a dry film typically about 50%. Suitable

solvents include, but are not limited to ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, ethylene glycol monopropyl ether, ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, ethylene glycol 2-ethylhexyl ether, ethylene glycol monohexyl ether, diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, diethylene glycol monopropyl ether, diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dipropylene glycol methyl ether, propylene glycol monobutyl ether, propylene glycol monopropyl ether, propylene glycol methyl ether, ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, ethylene glycol diacetate,  $\text{CH}_3\text{COO}-(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{COOCH}_3$   $n=2,3,4$ , 2-ethylhexyl acetate, n-butyl acetate, isobutyl acetate, n-propyl acetate, ethyl acetate, diacetone alcohol, dimethyl formamide, isophorone, diisobutyl ketone, cyclohexanone, isobutyl isobutyrate, methyl n-amyl ketone, amyl acetate, methyl amyl acetone, methyl isoamyl ketone, 2-nitropropane, methyl isobutyl ketone, methyl n-propyl ketone, isopropyl acetate, methyl ethyl ketone, tetrahydrofuran, acetone, methyl acetate, N-methyl pyrrolidone and  $\gamma$ -butyrolactone.

In addition to the components described above which are essential to a photoimageable composition in accordance with the invention, the photoimageable composition may optionally contain additional components which are standard in the art. The photoimageable composition may contain organic or inorganic fillers at levels up to about 35 wt. percent relative to the total weight of components (a)-(f). Some examples of fillers are micro talc, ground polyethylene, clay, fumed silica and polyvinylidene fluoride. Also, relatively small amounts of flow-control agents, antioxidants, dyes, etc. may be added. Fillers may effect the final appearance of the solder mask, e.g. provide a matte finish.

In practice, a photoimageable composition is applied as a layer to a printed circuit board (or to a support sheet in the case of a dry film). After application, the layer is dried to remove organic solvent. During thin drying, some reaction of components may occur, particularly between an anhydride and a melamine-formaldehyde resin. After drying, the homogeneous dried photoimageable layer is exposed to patterned actinic radiation and then developed in alkaline aqueous developer in a conventional manner. It is preferred at this time to effect a UV cure to tie up any unreacted acrylate; however, this step is optional. Subsequently, the layer is heat cured, e.g., at  $150^\circ\text{C}$  for at least one hour. Prior to heat cure, i.e., prior to activation of the epoxy chemical system, the layer of photoimageable compositions remains strippable by common strippers, should there be any need to remove the layer, e.g., for reworking.

The ability to be developed with aqueous or alkaline aqueous solutions is considered to be an important advantage of the photoimageable composition of the present invention. Eliminating the need for solvent-based developers eliminates the cost of the solvents as well as health, environmental and recycling problems. Although the films formed in accordance with the invention are developable in aqueous solutions without any organic solvents, developers may include some organic solvents, providing that the added organic solvent does not solubilize the exposed portions of the film.

The invention will now be described in greater detail by way of specific examples.

#### EXAMPLE 1

A composition was prepared as follows:

Component	% Wt.
Tris(2-hydroxyethyl) isocyanurate triacrylate	18.7
Methylated melamine	3.4
Hetron 912 (epoxy methacrylate resin)	6.2
Novacure 3701 (diacrylate ester of a bisphenol A epoxy resin)	6.2
Epoxy cresol novolac resin, epoxy eq. 235	23.8
Bisphenol A epoxy resin, epoxy eq. 575-685	23.3
5-(2,5-dioxotetrahydrofuryl)-3-methyl-3-cyclohexene-1,2-dicarboxylic anhydride	8.6
2,2-dimethoxy-2-phenyl acetophenone	1.4
2-methyl-1-[4-(methylthio)phenyl]-2-(4-morpholinyl)-1-propanone	6.2
isopropylthioxanthone	2.3
	100.0
PLUS Leveling Agents:	
Modaflow	0.9
Byk 361, 306 (equal portions)	0.8
Pigment (Penn Green)	1.0
Filler (Cabosil EH5, fumed silica)	1.5
Inhibitor (MEHQ)	0.1
Solvent (Amount and type appropriate to the method of application)	
Solvent used: Ethyl-3-ethoxy propionate (EEP)	

The photoimageable composition was applied as a wet-film via a curtain coating process. The following coating conditions were used: 11.1 gm wet coating material per square foot laminate was applied in order to achieve an approximate dry film thickness of 2.0 to 2.2 mils on laminate and 0.8 to 0.9 mils dry film thickness on the copper circuitry. Coating speed was 80 to 90 meters per minute. The working viscosity of the photoimageable composition during coating was a Zahn Cup No. 5 reading of 22 seconds, 25 °C. This was equivalent to approximately 60 wt. percent solids. The photoimageable composition was dried at 90 °C for 15 minutes, and cooled to room temperature. The second side was then coated in a manner identical to the first side. The second side was dried to a tack-free surface at 90 °C for 30 minutes. A diazo artwork was placed directly on the film, and the film was exposed to actinic radiation having a UV energy exposure level of at least 350 m joules/cm<sup>2</sup> at the working surface. Exposure time should be such that the exposed portion of the coating remains intact during the aqueous developing process. The film was developed in a basic aqueous solution, i.e., 1% by weight sodium carbonate monohydrate. The film was UV-cured by exposure to actinic radiation having a UV energy exposure level of at least 2 joules/cm<sup>2</sup>. Heat curing was at 150 °C for 1 hour.

## EXAMPLE 2

A composition was prepared as follows:

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Component	% Wt.
Tris(2-hydroxyethyl) isocyanurate triacrylate	18.5
Methylated melamine	3.4
Hetron 912	6.1
Novacure 3701	6.1
Epoxy cresol novolac resin, epoxy eq. 235	46.7
5-(2,5-dioxotetrahydrofuryl)-3-methyl-3-cyclohexene-1,2-dicarboxylic anhydride	8.5
2,2-dimethoxy-2-phenyl acetophenone	3.7
2-methyl-1-[4-(methylthio)phenyl]-2-(4-morpholinyl)-1-propanone	4.7
isopropylthioxanthone	2.2
	99.9
PLUS Leveling Agents:	
Byk 361, 306 (equal portions)	0.8
Pigment (Penn Chips)	1.0
Filler (precipitated silica, Syloid 72))	1.5
Inhibitor (MEHQ)	0.1
Solvent (Amount and type appropriate to the method of application)	
Solvent used: Ethyl-3-ethoxy propionate	

This composition was processed as per Example 1.

## EXAMPLE 3

Each of the compositions of Examples 1 and 2 were processed as follows:

The photoimageable composition was applied as a wet film via an electrostatic spray process. The following coating conditions were used. The photoimageable composition was diluted to a Zahn Cup No. 2 viscosity of 60 seconds using an appropriate solvent. The boards were coated by an electrostatically charged solution conveyerized through the aerosol spray at 5 feet per minute. The photoimageable composition was charged via the application of 70,000 volts. Both sides of the board were coated before drying. Drying took place at 80 °C for 30 minutes. A diazo artwork was placed directly on the tack-free film, and the film was exposed to actinic radiation having a UV energy exposure level of at least 350 m joules/cm<sup>2</sup> at the working surface. Exposure time should be such that the exposed portion of the coating remains intact during the aqueous developing process. The film was developed in a basic aqueous solution, i.e., 1% by weight sodium carbonate monohydrate. The film was UV-cured by exposure to actinic radiation having a UV energy exposure level of 2 joules/cm<sup>2</sup>. Heat curing was at 150 °C for 1 hour.

## EXAMPLE 4

Each of the compositions of Examples 1 and 2 were processed as follows:

The photoimageable composition was applied as a wet film to a base sheet so as to form a dry film. A wet film of 6 mil thickness was applied by draw down to a base sheet. The solvent evaporated from the film which was covered with a polyester sheet. The film was applied to the circuit board by hot roll lamination. The diazo artwork was placed on the cover sheet during imaging but before developing the cover sheet was removed. The film was exposed to actinic radiation having a UV energy exposure level of at least 350 m joules/cm<sup>2</sup> at the working surface. Exposure time should be such that the exposed portion of the coating remains intact during the aqueous developing process. The film was developed in a basic aqueous solution, i.e., 1% by weight sodium carbonate monohydrate. The film was UV-cured by exposure to actinic radiation having a UV energy exposure level of 2 joules/cm<sup>2</sup>. Heat curing was at 150 °C for 1 hour.



EXAMPLE 5

A composition was prepared as follows:

Component	% Wt.
TRIS(2-hydroxyethyl) isocyanurate triacrylate	7.8
Pentaerythritol Tetraacrylate	5.7
Epoxy cresol novolac resin, epoxy eq. 235	37.6
Novacure 3701	19.9
E-Caprolactam-blocked isophorone (Diisocyanate based adduct)	9.7
5-(2,5-dioxotetrahydrofuryl)-3-methyl-3-cyclohexene-1,2-dicarboxylic anhydride	10.3
2,2-dimethoxy-2-phenyl acetophenone	5.0
2-methyl-1-[4-(methylthio)phenol]-2-(4-morpholinyl)-1-propanone	2.8
isopropylthioxanthone	1.1
	99.9
PLUS Leveling Agents:	
Bubble Breaker	1.9
Byk 077	2.0
Byk 306	1.1
Pigment (Penn Green)	1.2
Filler (fumed silica, Cabosil EH5)	3.5
Inhibitor (MEHQ)	0.05
Solvent (Amount and type appropriate to the method of application)	
Solvent used: Ethyl-3-ethoxy propionate, carbitol acetate (1:1).	

This photoimageable composition was applied as a wet film via screen printing on a printed circuit board. The screen mesh was varied from 61 to 120 mesh polyester. The screened photoimageable composition was dried at 80 °C for 30 minutes, providing a non-tacky film. A diazo artwork was placed directly on the film, and the film was exposed to actinic radiation having a UV energy exposure level of 350 m joules/cm<sup>2</sup>. The film was developed in a basic aqueous solution, i.e., 1% by weight sodium carbonate monohydrate. The film was UV-cured by exposure to actinic radiation having a UV exposure level of 2 joules/cm<sup>2</sup>. Heat curing was at 150 °C for 1 hour.

EXAMPLES 6-8

The photoimageable composition described in Example 5 was also applied to a printed circuit board as a wet film by curtain coating, as a wet film by electrostatic spray, and as a dry film as described in the above examples.

Several features of the photoimageable composition in accordance with the present invention may now be more fully appreciated. As a liquid, the composition allows the encapsulation of complex circuit board designs. The composition is aqueous developable. The composition is quickly imaged, provides easy developing. The development leaves the composition strippable (should this be desired) until final cure. The composition may be contact imaged with no cover sheet, giving better resolution than many traditional dry film solder mask compositions. The composition demonstrated thermal and chemical resistance coupled with low ionic contamination values and good thermal shock resistance. The composition provides a solder mask with good appearance.

While the invention has been described in terms of certain preferred embodiments, modifications obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art may be made without departing from the scope of the present invention.

Various features of the invention are set forth in the following claims.

## Claims

1. A photoimageable composition comprising

- (a) between 15 and 35 wt. percent of a polymerizable acrylic monomer,
  - (b) between 3 and 15 wt. percent of a photosensitive, free radical-generating initiator chemical system which in the presence of actinic radiation initiates polymerization of acrylic moieties,
  - (c) between 5 and 35 wt. percent epoxy-acrylate oligomer,
  - (d) between 20 and 80 wt. percent of an epoxy resin composition which is curable to harden said photoimageable composition subsequent to exposure to actinic radiation,
  - (e) between 0.1 and 10 wt. percent of an acidic curative for said epoxy resin, and
  - (f) up to 15 wt. percent of a hydroxyl group-reactive cross-linking agent,
- said components (a)-(f) being selected so that said components form a homogeneous solution in an organic solvent which dries to a homogeneous composition which is soluble in alkaline aqueous solution, whereby said photoimageable composition is developable in aqueous or alkaline aqueous solution.

2. A photoimageable composition according to Claim 1 wherein said curative (e) is an acid or an anhydride.

3. A photoimageable composition according to Claim 1 wherein said curative (e) is a latent catalyst having carboxyl groups and blocking moieties blocking said carboxyl groups, said catalyst becoming unblocked above a threshold temperature, whereupon cure of said epoxy resin is promoted above said threshold temperature.

4. A photoimageable composition according to any preceding Claim wherein said cross-linking agent (f) is a melamine-formaldehyde resin.

5. A photoimageable composition according to any one of Claims 1 to 3 wherein said cross-linking agent (f) is a blocked multifunctional isocyanate.

6. A photoimageable composition according to any preceding Claim further comprising a dispersible organic or inorganic filler at a level of up to 35 wt. percent relative to the total weight of said components (a)-(f).

7. In combination, a substrate and a layer thereon of a photoimageable composition in accordance with any preceding Claim.

8. A combination in accordance with Claim 7 wherein said substrate is a printed circuit board, said layer of photoimageable composition being processable to provide a solder mask.

9. A composition in accordance with any one of Claims 1 to 6 further comprising an organic solvent at a level of between 10 and 60 wt. percent relative to the total weight of said components (a)-(f).

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(57) A photoimageable composition for forming a solder mask has a photopolymerizable acrylate chemical system which renders exposed portions insoluble to alkaline aqueous developers and an epoxy chemical system which hardens the composition after exposure and development. The acrylate chemical system comprises acrylate monomers, epoxy-acrylate oligomers and a photoinitiator. The epoxy chemical system comprises an epoxy resin and a curative therefore. The composition further comprises a cross-linking agent which is reactive with hydroxyl groups of the acrylate and epoxy chemical systems.

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Application Number

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### DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
P,X	WO-A-8 905 476 (MORTON THIOKOL) * page 12, lines 5 - 6 * * page 12, lines 29 - 33 @ page 13, lines 1 - 5 @ page 14, line 9 @ page 16, line 7 @ page 16, lines 16 - 19 * * page 16, lines 27 - 29 * * page 17, lines 11 - 14; claims 1, 3-5, 12 * - - - -	1-9	G 03 F 7/027
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 12, no. 40 (C-474)(2887) 05 February 1988, & JP-A-62 187722 (JAPAN SYNTHETIC RUBBER CO.) 17 August 1987, * the whole document * - - - -	1	
A	EP-A-0 126 029 (CIBA-GEIGY AG) * page 22, paragraph 3; claims 1, 4, 9 * - - - -	1	
A	EP-A-0 119 959 (CIBA-GEIGY AG) * claims 1, 8 * - - - - -	1	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5)  G 03 F
Place of search  The Hague		Date of completion of search  23 April 91	Examiner  DUPART J-M.B.
<div><div><b>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</b> X: particularly relevant if taken alone Y: particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A: technological background O: non-written disclosure P: intermediate document T: theory or principle underlying the invention</div><div>E: earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D: document cited in the application L: document cited for other reasons  &amp;: member of the same patent family, corresponding document</div></div>			